

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. F-5-124

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N/A ☐ not for publication

city, town Ben's Branch Valley ☒ vicinity of congressional district New Market

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name ***PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET***

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A liber

street & number folio

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

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OWNER OF PROPERTY

| Number | Property Name | Owner | Address |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| F-5-027 | Vernon Doresy House | James S. Marshall | 12602 Lime Plant Rd. |
| F-5-014 | Harding-Keller House | Ronald Thompson | 12202 Lime Plant Rd. |
| F-5-047 | Basil Harding House | Wilber McGolerick | 6219 Green Valley Rd. |
| F-5-048 | Christian Harding Farmstead | Roger G. Arnold | 12302 Lime Plant Rd. |
| F-5-078 | Capt. Ignatius Dorsey House | Jeffrey Engbert | 5620 Detrick Rd. |
| F-5-083 | William Downey House | H.D. Harshman | 5800 C Detrick Rd. |
| F-5-084 | Wright-Downey Farmstead | H.D. Harshman | 5800 A Detrick Rd. |
| F-5-085 | Higgins-Bennett House | Robert Ellis | 12321 Lime Plant Rd. |
| F-5-098 | Milton Mealey Farmstead | James Heppner | 6201 Green Valley Rd. |
| F-5-099 | Oliver P. Harding House | | Green Valley Rd. |
| F-5-100 | Still Work | Edgar Holtz | 6219 C. Green Valley Rd. |
| F-5-113 | Peace and Plenty | Daniel Lucas | 6415 Great Valley Rd. |
| F-5-120 | Walter Burrall Lime Plant | Wilber McGolerick | Lime Plant Rd. |

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING HISTORIC SURVEYS

title: New Market Region Historic Sites Survey

date: 1996 (revised)

X county

depository for survey records: Maryland Historic Trust

city, town: Crownsville

state: Maryland

title: Historical Evaluation Report, New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission

date: September 1996

X federal

depository for survey records: Maryland Historic Trust

city, town: Crownsville

state: Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. F-5-124

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape, located in the New Market District of southwestern Frederick County, Maryland involves 12 farms and one agricultural lime plant within 1,542 acres of land. This rural historic landscape located in Ben's Branch Valley within the Piedmont Upland Region of the Western Piedmont physiographic province characterized by metamorphic phyllites, schists and marble. These rocks provided the building materials for the rural landscape's stone farmhouses, outbuildings, foundations, and walls. Each of the 12 farms has a historic farmhouse; nine are stone buildings, two are brick and one is log. In addition, there are 15 contributing barns dating from 1870 to 1970 as well as 33 contributing outbuildings from the early 19th through 20th centuries. Two family cemeteries are within the rural landscape. The remains of a historic lime plant with two limestone quarries dating to 1915 is situated on a property formerly used as part of a grist and sawmill complex. The site of the three-story grist mill and attached sawmill on Ben's Branch has not been found; however, the stone tenant house for the miller, the Harding-Keller House (F-5-41), is still extant. Thirteen non-contributing buildings include four garages, two modern houses, a trailer, four sheds, a remodeled carriage house, and a pool house.

The Rural Landscape is associated with prime farmland soils on the south and southeastern sections where the lands have continuously functioned as agricultural fields. Other important soils in the district include Lingamore and Manor channery loams covering wood lots, pasture lands and hay fields. Manor soils are very droughty and can be excessively drained; therefore, lands associated with this soil type are not commonly used for crops such as wheat or corn. Similar limitations exist for the Lingamore series, which tend to be moderately to severely eroded. Dominating the center of the Rural District is a large woodlot associated with Lingamore channery loam formed from weathered blue to black slaty shist or phyllite. In some areas where the soil has eroded, this bedrock is evident on the ground surface (Frederick County 1985).

Ben's Branch of the Monocacy Creek and its tributaries dominate the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape. The farmsteads are evenly distributed across the landscape with nine of the farms occupying agricultural tracts of more than 50 acres. The remaining three farms are on Lime Plant Road where compatible agricultural lands surround the smaller tracts. Farmhouses are oriented to tributary springs captured in stone springhouses such as the one described in the 1905 sale of the Christian Harding Farmstead as "a never-failing spring of elegant water" (Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. 1996). The majority of properties still have one or more ponds that function as small reservoirs and, in some cases, as recreational features for fishing and

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swimming. For example, Still Work's pond is an important landscape feature with a gazebo and a designed landscape. Two ponds on either side of the Walter Burrall Lime Plant (F-5-120) had evolved into important landscape features as the two deep, oval ponds reflect the steep cut faces of the limestone quarries. These ponds evince the industrial use of the land and contribute to the recreational use of the land through their current function as picnic areas.

The majority of Peace and Plenty farm houses face south or southwest and are located at the end of long lanes originating at county roads. The buildings usually conform to a linear pattern influenced by topographical features, springs, and roads. The original lanes of crushed limestone still provide a circulation system among the Peace and Plenty farms. Bracketing the lanes are a diversity of vegetation including formal rows of white pine to the Peace and Plenty farm; wide agricultural fields in the area of the McGolerick farm; and natural vegetation along the entrance to the Oliver P. Harding House. The circulation system changed when the realignment of Green Valley Road truncated the long farm lanes to Peace and Plenty, the Milton Mealey Farmstead and Oliver P. Harding House (Lake 1873). Stone, metal and concrete culverts carry roads and lanes over streams. There are no bridges within the landscape suggesting that before culverts were emplaced, fords were used at stream crossings.

Stone farmhouses in Peace and Plenty are characteristically two-and-one-half story stone houses with three to five bays and dating between ca. 1760 and 1837. The architecture and scale of the buildings and later stone additions built between 1790 and 1885 retain a high degree of integrity and significantly contribute to the landscape. There are two large brick houses in the Peace and Plenty Rural landscape. The first brick house was constructed ca. 1760 by William Downey, who belonged to one of the founding families in Peace and Plenty. This house held Western Maryland's first Masonic Lodge meeting. It was expanded to a five-bay building ca. 1815-1825. Another house in the William Downey family, probably part of a dower, is a two-story log building, built ca. 1847 and now covered with aluminum siding (F-5-84). The second brick house, constructed ca. 1870, was built by Ignatius W. Dorsey, a captain in the Union Army. This Italianate house reflects the economic and social status of the owner. One section of the 1799 stone house at Still Work (F-5-100) was an earlier brick, side hall house built ca. 1758. (Davis 1994)

The 33 original outbuildings represent historic land use functions of this rural landscape. Of the 15 barns in the landscape, the earliest extant example dates to 1870;

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however, the building is now covered with 20th century siding and is part of a modern dairy farm complex on the Ignatius Dorsey House property (F-5-78). Large timber frame bank barns with vertical wood siding and seamed metal gable roofs represent the most common barn type in this rural landscape. The 1940 dairy barn and milk house on the Wright-Downey Farmstead is a particularly fine example of this barn type. Milk houses and tile or concrete silos from the late 1930s or 1940s attached to the dairy barns indicate the importance of 20th century dairy farming.

Six smokehouses and two meat houses additionally represent the importance of animal husbandry. The smokehouses, characteristically of stone construction, are substantial buildings with gable roofs and smoke vent slits. The structures were detached from the farm houses where the smoldering fire used to smoke large cuts of meat, particularly ham, could burn without fear of burning the house. Smoking was commonly completed in the winter months. Another outbuilding type common in the Peace and Plenty landscape is the combination corn crib and wagon shed of which six remain. This building type offered a solution for the storage of corn as animal feed because the grains could be transferred and stored in a sheltered building. Six springhouses located near the farmhouses are small stone buildings built over springs. The lower story provided cold storage for dairy products and, in some cases, an upper floor served as a wash house, summer kitchen, or for specialized tasks such as soap making or butchering. Other outbuildings include four chicken coops, two privies, two equipment sheds, two garages, and three sheds. There are two family cemeteries, located on high points at a distance from the farmhouses. A stone wall surrounds the Hammond Cemetery dating from the 1780s and located on the lane to the Peace and Plenty farm. The Buckey Family cemetery is situated above Ben's Branch and the Christian Harding Farmstead (F-5-48).

Unpainted split rail fences or board fences painted white or black demarcate property and pasture boundaries in the Peace and Plenty District. Dry wall stone fences are used as landscape features on the Harding-Keller House, Still Work, and the Peace and Plenty Farmstead. Reportedly there is one segment of an earlier stone fence forming a property line above the Peace and Plenty farm. Low wire fences surround vegetable and flower gardens located in close proximity to the farm houses.

Finally, color is a unifying aspect within this rural landscape. Red brick, dark gray to black shist, and the soft gray of weathered wood are commonly used for both building materials and paint colors for seamed metal roofs, outbuildings and barns. These natural colors integrate the landscape and unify the buildings within their natural environment.

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DESCRIPTION (CONT.)

| PEACE AND PLENTY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES | | | | | |
| Number | Property Name | Date of House | Contributing | Non-contributing | Comments |
| F-5-027 | Vernon Dorsey House | 1837/1854/1980 | 1=stone house | 2=garage, barn with granary | |
| F-5-041 | Harding-Keller House | 1830-1910 | 4=stone house, stone smokehouse, privy, chicken house | | owned grist and saw mills |
| F-5-047 | Basil Harding House | 1800-1899 | 7=stone house, smokehouse, woodshed, chicken house, bank barn & milk house, buggy shed, springhouse ruins | 2=feed barn | |
| F-5-048 | Christian Harding Farmstead | 1816-1920 | 6=stone house, stone springhouse, stone smokehouse, corn crib, equipment shed, garage | 1=modern barn on foundation of original bank barn | Cemetery |
| F-5-048 | Capt. Ignatius Dorsey House | 1870-1875 | 4=brick house, meathouse, corn crib, bank barn with new siding (1870) | 4=modern house, 3 modern dairy buildings | |
| F-5-083 | William Downey House | 1760, 1815-25, 1904 | 6=brick house, barn (1904), corn crib, smoke house (log), sheds | 2=trailer, shed | Related with F-5-84/part of P&P |
| F-5-084 | Wright-Downey Farmstead | c. 1847/1940 | 7=log house, bank barn, dairy barn & milk house (1940), meathouse, chicken house, corn crib/ hog barn | 2=outbuildings | Related with 5-83 |
| F-5-085 | Higgins-Bennett House | 1790-1920 | 4=stone house, stone springhouse, bank barn (1880), metal granaries (1920) | 2=garage, storage shed | |
| F-5-098 | Milton Mealey Farmstead | 1800-25/1900-25 | 7=stone house, bank barn & milk house (1911), corn crib (1900), smokehouse (1900), privy, equipment shed | 1=new metal garage | Part of Dorsey/Downey |
| F-5-099 | Oliver P. Harding House | 1780/1820/1970 | 3=stone house, smoke house, springhouse | 1=garage | |
| F-5-100 | Still Work | | 6=stone house, stone springhouse, corn crib, bank barn (1900), chicken house, log house (rebuilt 1960) | 1=garage | |
| F-5-113 | Peace and Plenty | 1818/1900-29 | 3=stone house, barn (1929), Hammond cemetery | 3=remodeled carriage house, pool house, guest house | |
| F-5-120 | Walter Burrall Lime Plant | 1915 | 3=lime plant, two quarries with ponds | | |

8. Significance

Survey No. F-5-124

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1970 | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Rural landscape |

Specific dates 1760-1970

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for the continuous role this agricultural district played in the periods of rural agrarian intensification (1680-1815), agricultural-industrial transition (1815-1870), and industrial/urban dominance (1870-1930). These historic contexts were defined for the New Market area as part of the New Market Region Historic Sites Survey. As part of this survey, all properties included in the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic District were recommended for National Register eligibility at the local level under Criterion C for architecture, with the exception of the agricultural lime plant which qualified under Criterion D. The landscape characteristics in Peace and Plenty relate with the evolution of agricultural land use by rural elites, from the importance of tobacco and the use of slaves to the increase in dairy farming. Locally quarried stone provided raw material for many of the buildings. Under Criterion C, the district embodies distinct physical qualities including the locations of farmhouses and fields within the district as well as the distinctive design of the stone and brick houses with associated agricultural and domestic buildings. The extant corn cribs/wagon sheds, dairy barns and smokehouses reflect the change in function to an increase in animal husbandry. The extant lime plant expresses the need for soil improvement through the innovative use of pulverizing machinery. Surrounding the houses are vernacular landscapes with mature trees, gardens, and wood or stone fences.

This rural historic landscape has a high degree of historic integrity. The historic vistas with agricultural fields interspersed with wood lots and pastures can be viewed throughout Peace and Plenty. The beautifully maintained stone, wood and brick buildings, limestone lanes and the proximity of meandering streams remain within early property boundaries thus shaping the district and expressing the tradition of a rural elite. The organization of land-use involving woodlots, pastures, and agricultural features associated with prime farmland is evident. The setting including ponds, stream, fences, springs, mature trees, and plants that contribute to the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape. The use

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY (CONT.)

of native materials including stone, wood, and clay for red bricks as well as the selection of compatible paint colors strongly contributes to the sense of time and place in this landscape. Mature woodlots, the ancient oak on the lane near Basil-Harding House, the rows of mature pines along Peace and Plenty's lane, and the vasiform elms surrounding Still Work convey a scale and visual effect that contributes to the integrity of this setting. Patterns of workmanship evident in the buildings, the symmetry of the agricultural fields, the prominent wood fences, and the design of vegetable and flower gardens are significant examples of traditional farming practices. The Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape with over two centuries of agriculture and attendant long-term family ownership of property evokes a clear sense of time and place powerfully linking this cultivated landscape with the past.

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The earliest land patent involving the Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape was granted by Lord Baltimore to John Dorsey, Jr., father of Basil and Samuel Dorsey (Scharf 1882:605). The original Peace and Plenty tract of 928.5 acres was formed by George Burckhardt (Burket, Burkett) through a special warrant of re-survey dated May 27, 1782. The four tracts that were re-surveyed included Burket's Industry (666 acres) Maynard's Chance (50 acres), Still Works (45 acres), and Dorsey's Land (115 1/4 acres). Based on the re-survey and the addition of nine vacant parcels of land, Burket named the tract Peace and Plenty (Frederick County Survey Book GD-1). Sections of at least seven other historic farmsteads including F-5-41, 47, 48, 83, 98, 99 and 113 were included in the Peace and Plenty tract.

The earliest farmers to occupy the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape were English. Between 1758 and 1780, the Dorsey, Hammond, James, and Nelson families owned the following properties: William Downey House (F-5-83), Higgins-Bennett House (F-5-85), Milton Mealey Farmstead (F-5-98), and the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99). Built during these early years were the original houses at Still Work and a section of the William Downey House, both dating to ca. 1760. The Peace and Plenty farmers were rural elites who owned large farms with agricultural equipment, invested in agricultural reforms, and used slaves or tenant farmers for labor. Many of the farmers owned multiple farms as well as a town house in New Market. By 1844, after the number of property owners in the New Market District doubled from 141 to 317, the Peace and Plenty farmers remained among the rural elite. The real estate evaluations of Christian Harding (F-5-41, 47, and 48) and Walter C. Hammond (F-5-113) were valued at five times the average land owner and ranked in the top two percent of total taxable real estate. All but one of the properties was valued to at least twice the average. Ten years later, five property owners had more than one farmstead and three owners had companion town houses in New Market. Jesse Wright, owner of Still Work, held nine farms while the owner of Peace and Plenty, Nicholas Hammond, owned four farms and William Downey had three.

The labor-intensive tobacco crops grown by the Peace and Plenty farmers required both slave and tenant labor. The New Market District became a large slave-holding area of Frederick County, second only to the Frederick District in the number of slaves. At least four Peace and Plenty farmers held slaves including the Burkhardt, Downeys, Dorseys, and James families. For example, Cordellia Downey owned 27 slaves when she inherited her husband's estate in 1833 and at one time, she reportedly owned over 100 slaves. Before the Civil War, tobacco was the most important crop in New Market

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT (CONT.)

followed by wheat, oats, indian corn, butter, and hay. The majority of farms raised swine and other livestock including horses, cows, cattle, sheep, and mules. The many smoke houses and meat houses associated with the farmsteads attest to the important of swine in the district.

During the decade before the Civil War, many farms in the New Market district consolidated as the production of cash crops, particularly tobacco, wheat and corn, increased. The average worth of machinery for farmers in New Market area in 1850 was \$121 while each of the Peace and Plenty property owners had invested at least \$200 in machinery.

After the Civil War and the decrease in tobacco production, wheat became the most important cash crop followed by other grains including indian corn and hay. The shift from tobacco cash crops to raising wheat and dairy cattle brought about significant changes in the land use pattern at Peace and Plenty. Formerly, farmers burned lime in small kilns to meet the need for soil replenishment, particularly due to depletion by tobacco production. As early as 1845, William Downey "brought his farm to a high state of fertility by the use of lime burnt on the farm". In the early 20th century, many farm cooperatives leased limestone pulverizers as they would other expensive machinery. In 1915, the Walter Burrall Lime Plant served this function for the Peace and Plenty farmers. The increased use of lime helped to expand production of forage and grains leading to improved herds. The location of the Walter Burrall Lime Plant relates with the availability of limestone within an agricultural area where soils had been depleted.

Towards the mid-19th century, a number of important English breeds of swine, cattle and sheep had become available to wealthy landowners. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the increasing importance of dairy cattle and the production of butter were reflected by the trend to build new, larger dairy barns accommodating both the increase in cattle herds and the attendant need for more feed storage. Cattle grazing on the linear floodplains adjacent to Ben's Branch created erosion resulting in changes to the stream's flow from its former slight meander to the pronounced meandering channel visible today. Dairy industry has decreased and now more horses than cows graze on the land. On the Peace and Plenty Farmstead, thoroughbred horses graze and exercise within thousands of feet of new cypress fencing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-5-124

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1542 acresQuadrangle name Walkersville and Libertytown 7.5 USGSQuadrangle scale 1"=2000 feet

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

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Verbal boundary description and justification

***PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET **

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Davis/President (in consultation with Charles Uhl of Preservation Services)organization Christine Davis Consultants, Inc.date August, 1997street & number 560 Penn Streettelephone 412-826-0443city or town Veronastate Pennsylvania

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

1996 Draft Historic Resources Inventory New Market Loop 230 kV Transmission Line,
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Copps, David H.

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Davis, Janet

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Frederick County Land Records, Frederick, Maryland, Survey Book GD-1

Frederick County, Maryland

1985 Soil Survey Supplement Text and Tables. The Catoctin and Frederick Soil
Conservation Districts. Supplement to 1960 Soil Survey Data.

Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning

1996 Historic Sites Survey, New Market Region. Revised Edition. Prepared for the
Frederick County Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners.

Hitselberger, and John Philip Dern

1978 Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland.
Redwood City, California.

Holdcraft, Jacob Mehrling

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Volume 1. Ann Arbor, Michigan

Lake, D.J.

1873 Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. C.O. Titus & Co., Philadelphia

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Number: 9 Page: 2 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (CONT.)

Maryland Department of Assess and Tax
1967 Tax Assessment Map. Scale 1"=800'

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1973 Aerial survey

1987 Aerial survey

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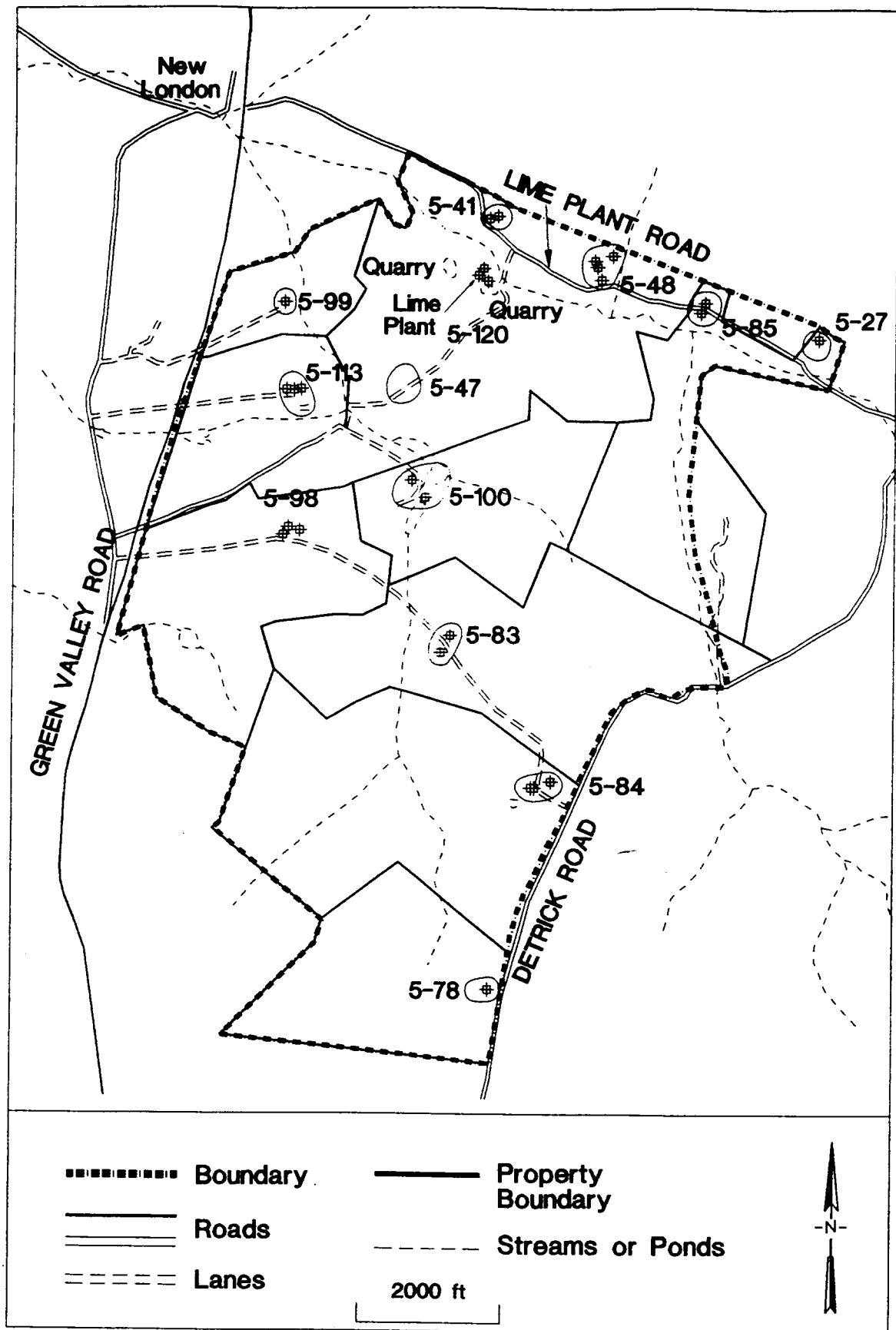
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MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST

**STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section Number: 10 Page: 1 Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The southern boundary of the Peace and Plenty Rural Landscape is formed by the property boundary for the Ignatius W. Dorsey House (F-5-78) at the headwaters of Ben's Branch. Beyond this boundary is modern construction associated with S. R. 0070 and the realignment of Detrick Road. The eastern boundary originates in the north at the point where Ben's Branch crosses Lime Plant Road and continues south along the east side of Ben's Branch to Detrick Road, then follows Detrick Road to the property boundary for the Ignatius Dorsey House (F-5-78). The western boundary is from Green Valley Road (S.R. 0075) to the property boundary for the Oliver P. Harding House (F-5-99). The northern boundary begins on Lime Plant Road east of F-5-41 and then continues along the existing 230 kV Line right-of-way located north of Lime Plant Road to Ben's Branch.



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Frederick County
Maryland

Boundary for Historic Landscape

F-5-124



CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape
Frederick County, Maryland

1858 Map of Frederick County (Bond 1858)
Indicating Location of Rural Historic Landscape

| Key to Property Sketch Maps | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| BN | barn |
| CC | corn crib |
| CH | chicken house |
| CR | carriage house |
| EQ | equipment shed |
| FB | feed barn |
| GD | garden |
| GG | garage |
| GR | granary |
| HB | horse barn |
| HS | house |
| MH | meat house |
| PH | pool house |
| PL | pool |
| SD | shed |
| SM | smoke house |
| SP | spring house |
| SW | stone wall |
| TR | trailer |
| WH | wash house |
| WS | wood shed |

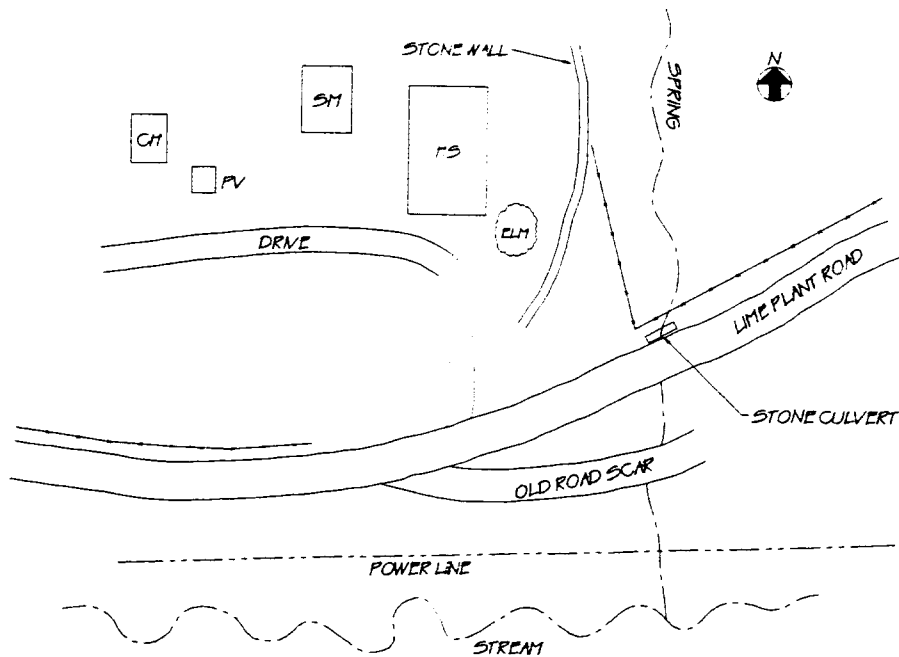
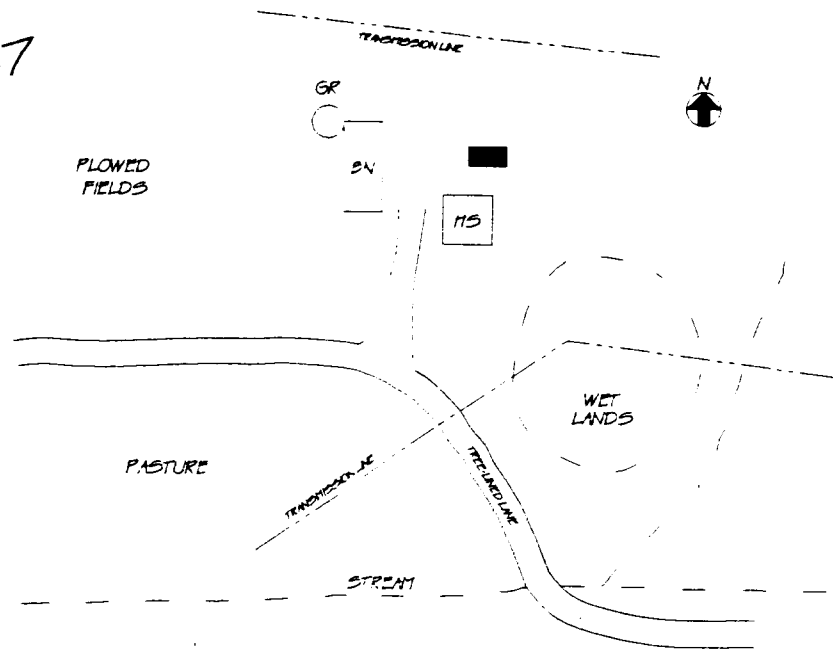
PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

**Frederick County
Maryland**

Key to Resource Sketch Maps No. 1-7

Vernon Dorsey House

5-27



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Fredrick County
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 1
Property Number 5-27 and 5-41

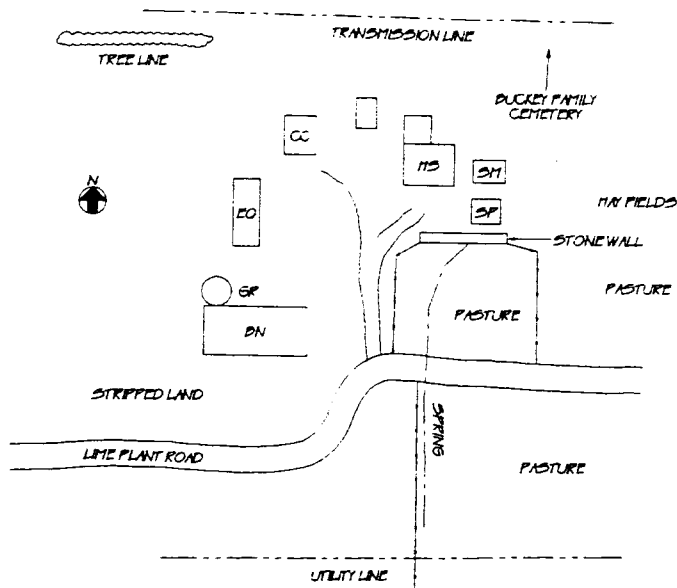
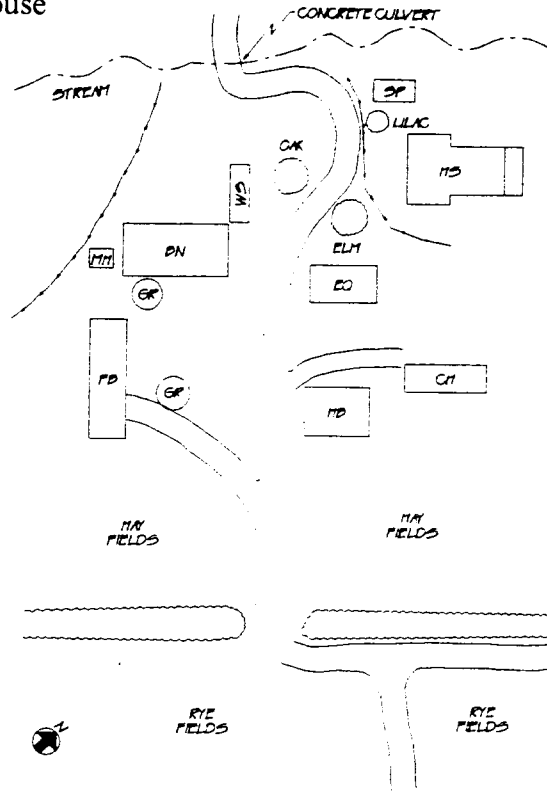
5-41

Harding-Keller House

F-5-124

Basil Harding House

5-47



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Frederick County
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 2
Property Number 5-47 and 5-48

5-48

Christian Harding Farmstead

F-5-124

William Downey House

5-83



ELM
TREES

SD

HS

TR

SM

GD

CC

DN

PLOWED
FIELDS



GR

○

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DN

CH

MT

HS

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GR

DN

DETRICK ROAD

5-84

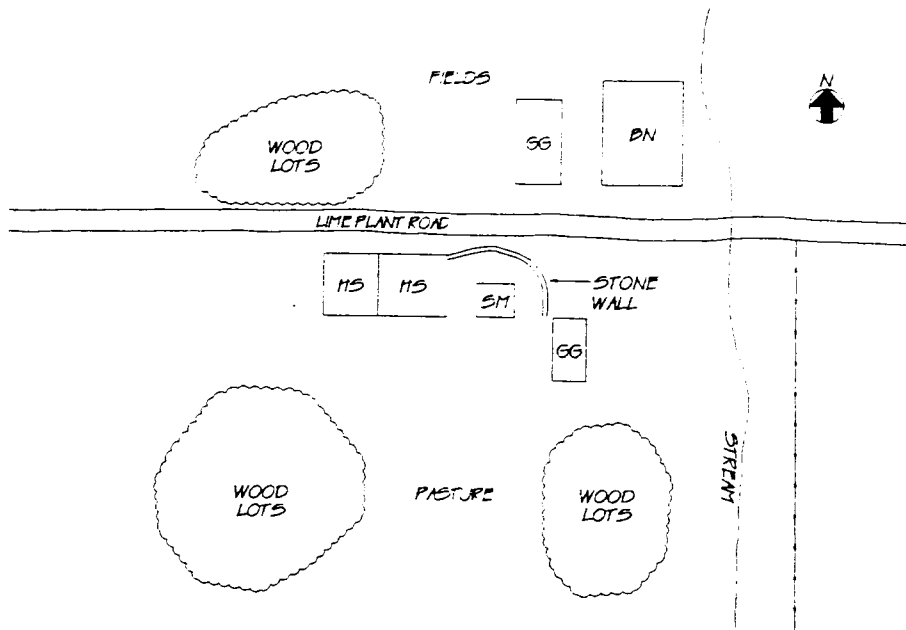
PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Wright-Downey Farmstead

Frederick County
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 3
Property Number 5-83 and 5-84

F-5-124



5-85

Higgins-Bennett House

PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

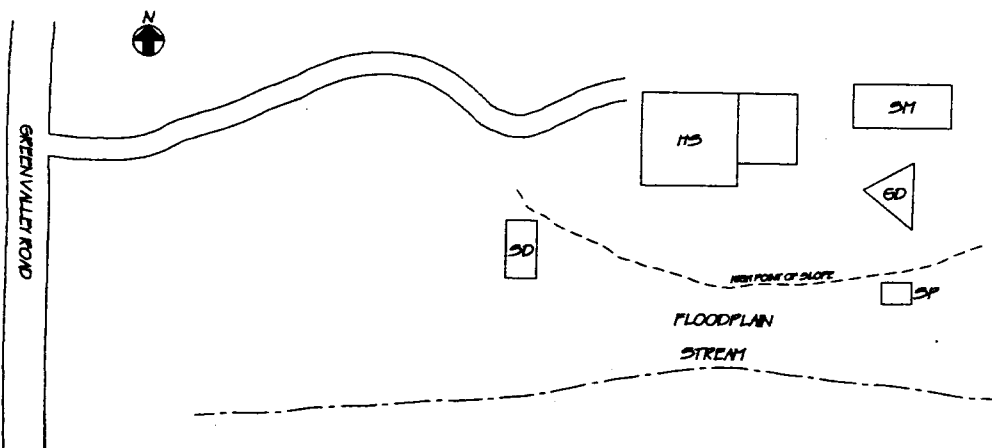
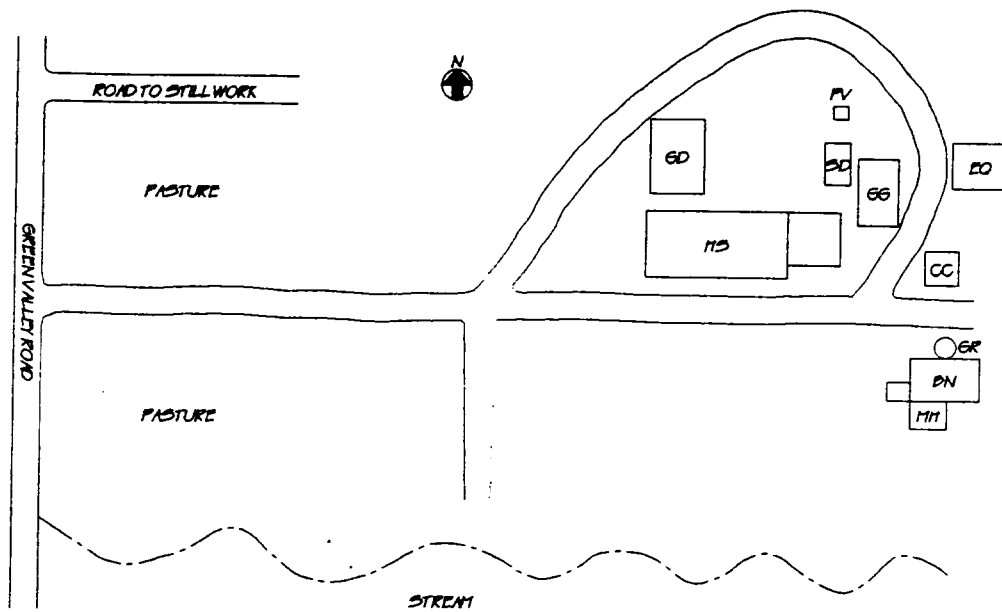
**Frederick County
Maryland**

**Resource Sketch Map No. 4
Property Number 5-85**

F-5-124

Milton Mealey Farmstead

5-98



PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Federick County
Maryland

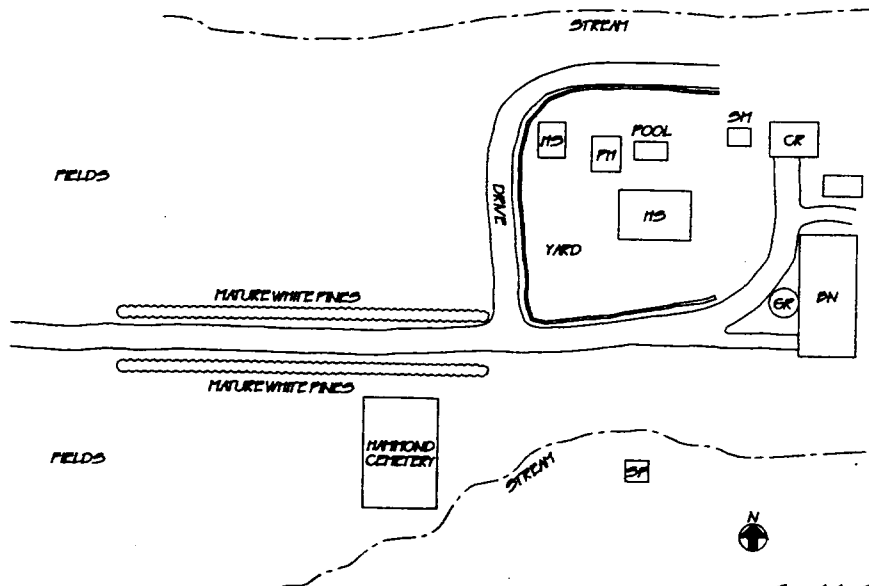
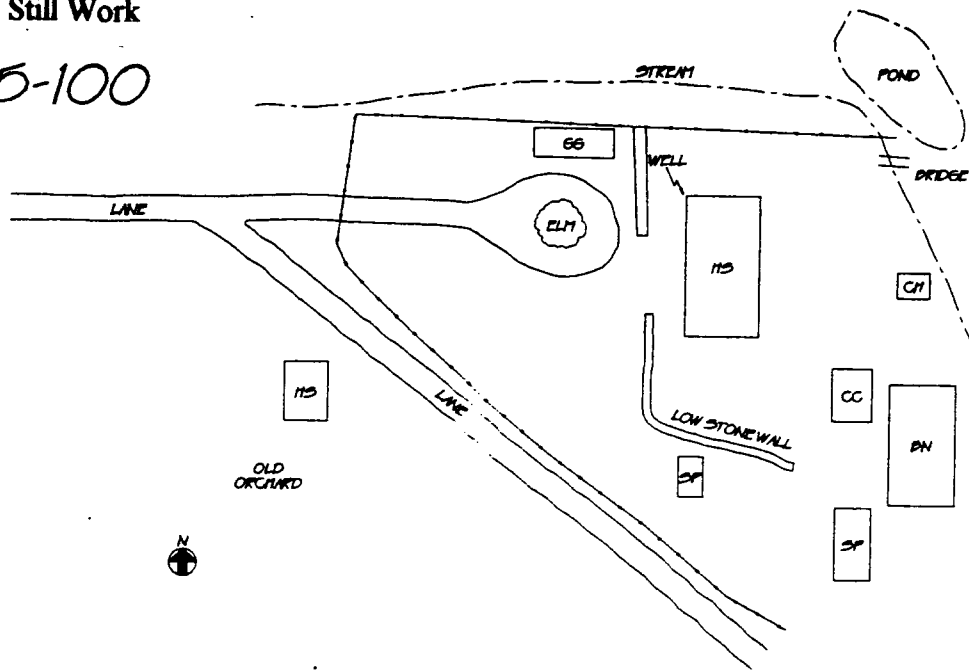
Resource Sketch Map No. 5
Property Number 5-98 and 5-99

5-99
Oliver P. Harding House

F-5-124

Still Work

5-100



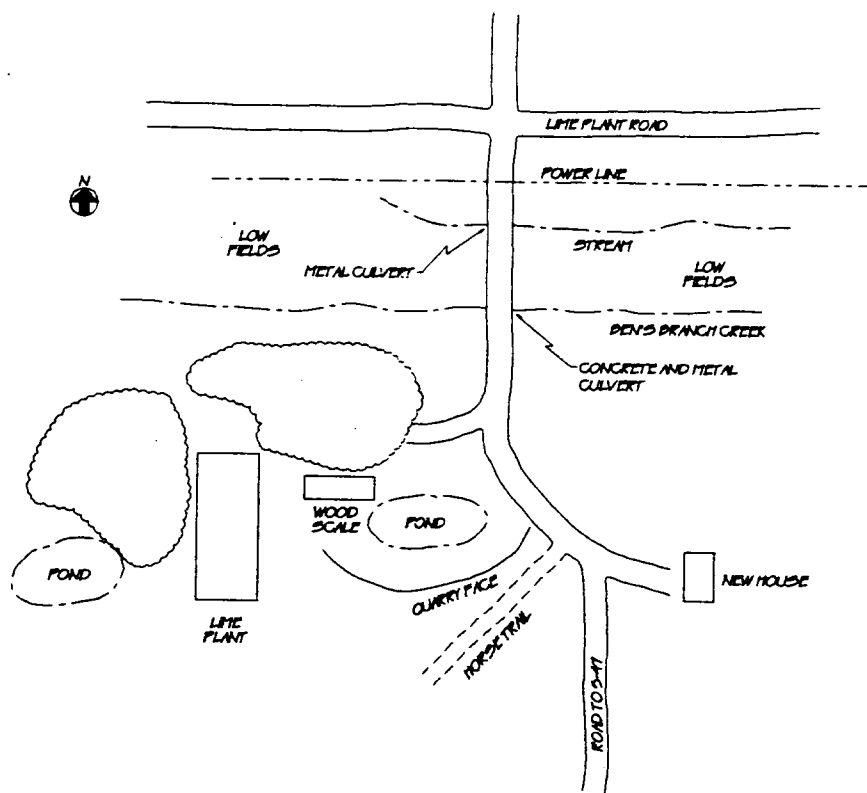
PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Frederick County
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 6
Property Number 5-100 and 5-113

5-113
Peace and Plenty

F-5-124



5-120

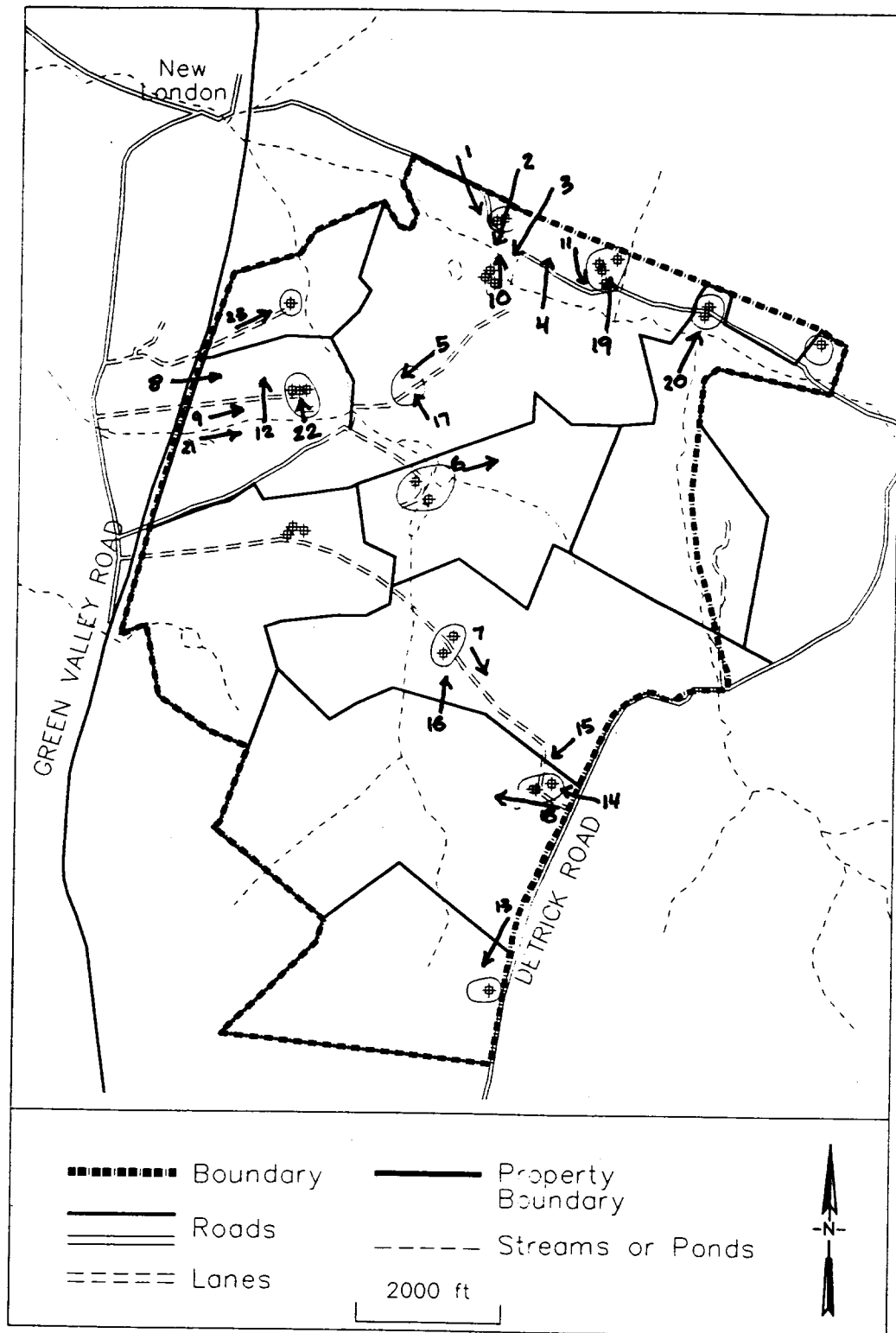
Walter Burrell Lime Plant

PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Frederick County
Maryland

Resource Sketch Map No. 7
Property Number 5-120

F-5-124

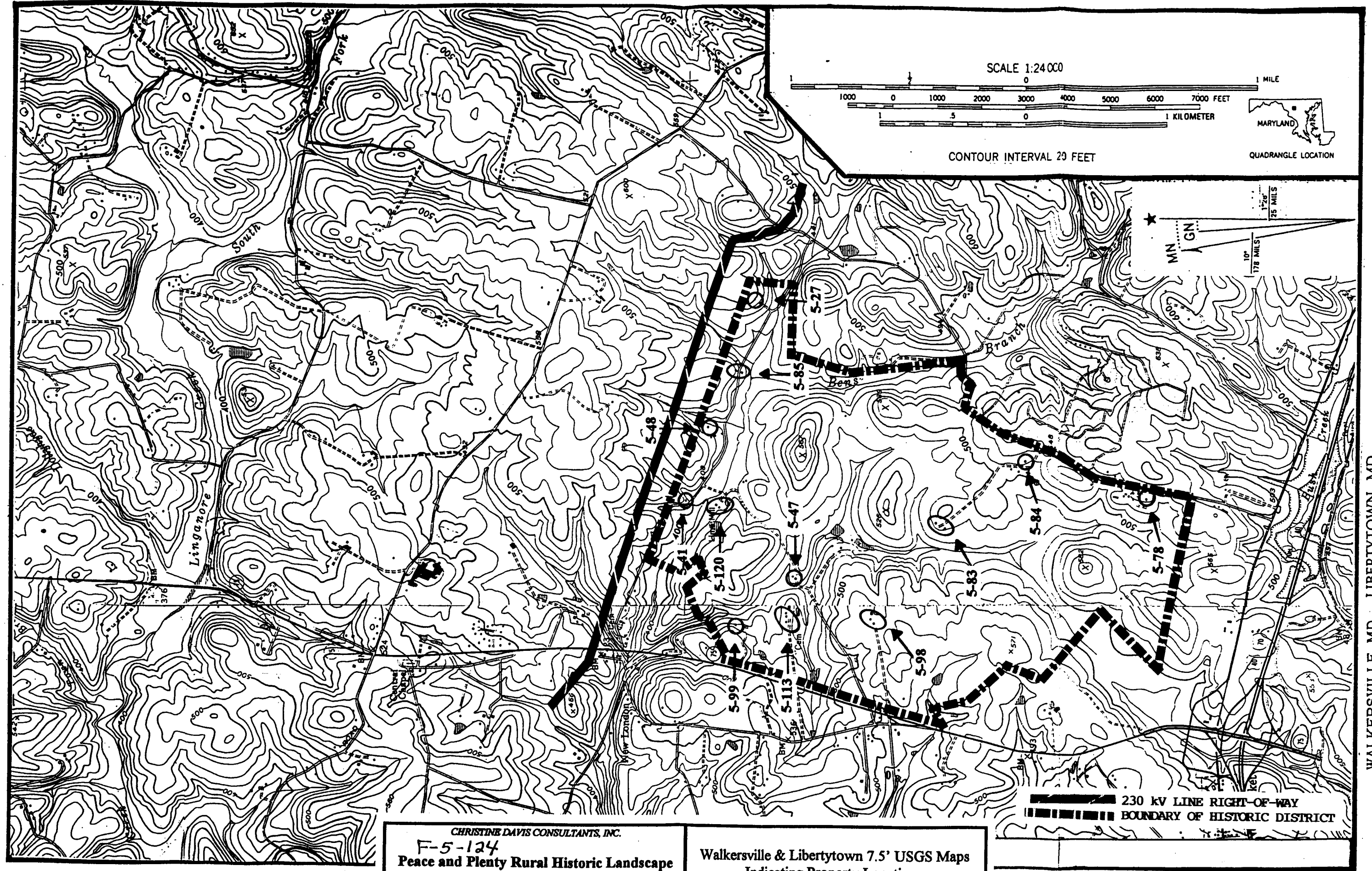


PEACE AND PLENTY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Frederick County
Maryland

F-5-12.4

Map of Photograph Directions



WALKERSVILLE, MD. LIBERTYTOWN, MD.

CHRISTINE DAVIS CONSULTANTS, INC.

F-5-124
Peace and Plenty Rural Historic Landscape
Frederick County, Maryland

Walkersville & Libertytown 7.5' USGS Maps
Indicating Property Locations
1 inch = 2000 feet



Revised 1/1/12

F-5-124

1/1/12

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F-5-124



F-5-124

U.S. Department of Justice



F-5-124

1.2.2.

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F-5-124



E-5124



recovery of 2.5 m

F-5-124

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F-5-124

11/2/51

11/2/51



F-5-124

87-100



F-5-124

or the

of the



Pearce and St. 40 11-10-1947 F-5-124

Box 1 4th 2g 10-10-1947



Pennsylvania

in Landings

F-5-124

There is a large area of land in the north
of the



F-5-124

1981 (c. 1)

1981



and Person Page of the 1880 Census
Filing No. 100

F-5-124

and Person Page of the 1880 Census

1880





To

Exhibit 12

F-5-124

Exhibit 12

Exhibit 12

12







1-5-124







Barrett's
Friedman's

H. C. C. C. C.

F-5-124

Constitution

1914

1914

1914



1922-1923 R. A. ... F-5-124

1924-1925 ...

1926-1927 ...

1928-1929 ...

1930-1931 ...